NEC BRIEFING

CONFIDENTIAL

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"FIRST TRAM" TO VISIT BELGRADE

- how far it is willing to go in "normalizing" relations and permitting independence and neutrality on the part of small nations in Europe—by announcing (13 May) that a top-level Soviet delegation (including Ehrushchev, Bulganin and Mikoyan) would make a pilgrimage late this month to the formerly such-vilified Communist apostate, Tito.
 - A. Leaders of this team of travelling Soviet good-will salesmen are the same as those who paid the state visit to Peiping last October.
 - D. Tacit Soviet willingness to make public apology to to the Yugos by coming to Belgrade will have strong impact on world opinion as evidence of a basic change of heart in the USSR. Tito has hailed visit as "a courageous decision."
 - is added measure of intensity USSR's desire insure success of the visit.
 - D. Molotov is last of "'48 team" that kicked Yugos out of Cominform. Says Yugo foreign minister Popovie: His omission "perhaps has a certain significance."

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II. Yugos had kept plans for Soviet visit a close secret.

A. USSR during course of trade talks in Moscow (Dec '54).

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- B. However, no hist of subsequent negotiations given Western diplomats in Belgrade.
- III. Yagos reported "not too happy" over role of Khrushchev (party boss) as leader of delegation.
 - A. His role deemed indication that Soviets will plug for reestablishment of Party-to-Party relations.
 - B. While Yugos glad to raise comradely glass to Marx, they reluctant to wake up in bed with Stalin again.
- IV. Seviet Belgrade visit represents latest in series of conflicting pressures being applied to Tito:
 - A. US, UK, and Turks have been trying unsuccessfully to pin Yugos down on subject informal NATO tie, military planning and better cooperation on aid problems.
 - B. But Tito against further Western military preparations, lest alarmed Soviet reaction foreclose possibility of long-term adjustment differences.
- V. Although outside possibility exists that Tito and USER have made or are making a secret deal for eventual Yugo return to Bloc (or for Yugoslav neutrality in event of war), we conclude in new NIE (which goes before IAC today) that basic elements of Tito's policy remain unchanged:

- A. His dominant concern--stay in power as head of independent state.
- B. His first objective--beneficial relations with both sides and minimum of commitments to either.
- C. His second--reduction of likelihood of war since,
 in all-out conflict between Bloc and West, Tugos
 likely to be losers no matter which side they chose.
- VI. Therefore, we believe that coming meet with Soviets is unlikely to produce major shift in Yugoslav policy.
 - A. Tito may join in renouncing "aggression," endorsing "peaceful coexistence."
 - B. Unlikely, however, that he would join Warsaw Pact or take other steps flatly inconsistent with present Balkan commitments or with continued receipt of Western aid.
 - C. In this connection, Tito now taking great pains to reassure West of his bona fides.